

THE human moments that come into all our lives are very amusing when pictured in Dwig's cartoon series "School Days." These cartoons appear daily in The Washington Herald.

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Two Sections Of The Herald TODAY

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RUSSIA IN REVOLT; CZAR NICHOLAS DRIVEN FROM THRONE; "BIG 4" CHIEFS CALL RAILWAY WALK-OUT; 400,000 AFFECTED; NAVY AWARDS 10 SHIP CONTRACTS, TOTALLING \$100,000,000

U. S. NAVY CONTRACTS FOR TEN GREAT SHIPS; TO COST \$100,000,000

Greatest Single Construction Award in American History Made by Secretary of Navy Daniels to Meet Crisis.

ORDER IS FOR CRUISERS ONLY Transaction Does Not Cover Eleventh Ship, to Be Built by Government—All Finished in Three Years.

The greatest single award of ship construction contracts ever made by the United States was arranged yesterday, as American merchant vessels were prepared to defy the German submarine war zone. Pressing preparedness to meet any conditions that may grow out of the German crisis, Secretary Daniels awarded contracts for the building of more than \$100,000,000 of great warships, to be rushed to completion as fast as American genius and American workmanship can hurry them through. Four big battle cruisers and six fast scout cruisers will be added to the American grand fleet under the contracts awarded yesterday, and they will be built under revolutionary contracts.

SHIP BUILDERS AID. Declaring that they were abandoning a prospective profit of 50 per cent on the building of commercial vessels, the steel builders of the country agreed to accept a profit of 10 per cent on the four great battle cruisers. The ship builders will be paid 10 per cent over and above the cost of building the ships as determined by a board of naval officers.

The scout cruisers will be built for fixed prices with the probability that bonuses for speedy construction will be forthcoming as soon as President Wilson, by official proclamation, announces that the nation is confronted by an "emergency."

Under the contracts the Navy Department can require the builders to employ the maximum number of men that can be used in work on the ships.

BIGGEST CRUISER BUILT. The battle cruisers contracted for will be the largest and the fastest vessels of this type ever laid down for any navy in the world. The Navy Department believes that under the arrangements made today the ships will be completed in three years. A fifth battle cruiser, authorized by Congress, will be built in the government navy yard at Philadelphia. Two of the big ships will be built at Newport News, one by the New York Shipbuilding Company, and one by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company. The scout cruisers were awarded, two to the William Cramp Company, two to the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, and two to the Seattle Construction Company.

Pay Wasn't Right. The award of these contracts closes a controversy which for two years has held up big naval construction because the shipbuilders declared that appropriations made by Congress would not properly compensate them for building the ships.

As preparations for placing the nation on a war basis went steadily on, the State Department yesterday continued to receive alarming reports from the submarine zone. Sworn statements transmitted by Consul Washington at Liverpool reported the sinking without warning of the British steamer Mennon Dakar, with three Americans on board. All three were saved. The dispatch read: "Captain Brisco, Chief Officer Barlow, British subjects, and Matthew Hill, of Gainesville, Texas, Charles Edward Woods, 143 Fourth street, Portland Ore., and Jacob Simon, 55 Brook street, Staten Island, the latter 16 years of age, only Americans on board, assert that the British steamer Mennon Dakar left Liverpool 20, cargo palm oil, and general merchandise. Actual position was twenty-two miles. No vessels sighted. Were picked up at midnight."

Two Americans in Danger. Two Americans were placed in jeopardy when the Belgian steamer Hainault was sunk on March 12, eighty miles west of Fastnet, Consul Pinto at Queenstown reported. Herman Pinto, of Princess Ann, Md., and Francisco Rodriguez, of 77 Van Vorst street, Brooklyn, were among the thirty-six members of the crew saved. Further details of the sinking of the American liner Algonquin were reported to the department by Consul Stevens at Plymouth, who forwarded the sworn statement of Capt. Norberg, of the Algonquin. The Algonquin, according to the report, carried the American flag at her stern and likewise carried great American emblems painted on her sides.

After shelling the Algonquin while the crew was talking to the boats, the submarine crew boarded the abandoned vessel and sunk her with bombs. The captain of the submarine, according to Capt. Norberg's account, refused to rescue the Algonquin's crew because "the expected two other ships and was too busy."

BOY, 13, HANGS SELF. New York, March 15.—When Albert Guebelia, of Haledon, N. J., finished dinner yesterday noon he told his 13-year-old stepson, Raymond Canove, to help his mother by washing the dishes before he returned to school. The lad answered cheerfully, and, saying he had something to do in the cellar, ran down stairs. Thirty minutes later his 12-year-old brother, William, went to the cellar. He beheld Raymond's body suspended from a ceiling beam, with a rope knotted tightly about the neck. Underneath the boy's feet was an overturned soap box on which he apparently had stood while tying the rope.

RUSSIAN EMPIRE SHAKEN BY REVOLUTION; CZAR ABDICATES; REGENT IS APPOINTED

(By the International News Service.) Stockholm, March 15.—The empire of Russia has been shaken to its foundation by a revolt, the fierceness and exact consequences of which are still shrouded behind a veil of secrecy—the same that managed to hide from the world for fully a week that the long smouldering sparks of discontent had been fanned to the fury of rebellion.

Nicholas II is no longer Czar of all the Russias. He has abdicated his throne and is today a refugee at the headquarters of some loyal army chief, "somewhere on the Eastern front."

FUGITIVE IS NAMED REGENT. His brother, Michael Alexandrovich, who six years ago fled the empire as an exile because of his morganatic marriage, has been appointed regent to act for the 13-year-old Czarovitch Alexis Nicolaievitch.

Nicholas' ministers at the time the last reports were sent from Petrograd were in jail. One of them, Protopopoff, is reported dead, the victim of a wild battle in the streets of the capital in which hungry mobs, soldiers and police were the contestants. The casualty roll is said to be below 1,000. From Moscow, where a similar reign of terror prevailed, no definite news is as yet obtainable.

RUSSIAN REBELS NAME A CABINET

Old Bureaucratic Ministry Deposed by Revolutionists. List Is Announced.

(By the International News Service.) Petrograd, March 15.—The first official step of the Russian revolutionists was to depose the former cabinet and name a new ministry. The personnel of the new ministry follows: Premier, Prince Georges E. Lvoff; Foreign Affairs, Prof. Paul N. Milyukoff; Public Instruction, Prof. Manuiloff; War and Navy, A. J. Kuchkoff; Agriculture, M. Shingareff; Finance, M. Tereshchenko; Justice, M. Keronaki; Communications, Nekrasoff; Controller of State, M. Godneff.

Premier Lvoff is also ex-officio president of the council of the empire and will at the same time hold the portfolio of minister of the interior. Prof. Manuiloff, the new minister of public instruction, is a member of the faculty of Moscow University.

A. J. Kuchkoff was formerly president of the Duma. He is to conduct the affairs of the army and navy departments ad interim, pending a definite suggestion. The new minister of agriculture was a Duma member from Kiev.

M. Keronaki represented Saratoff district in the parliament, while M. Godneff was a deputy from Kasan.

The new minister of communications was vice president of the Duma. Thus the parliament which overthrew the reactionary government is strongly represented in the new ministry.

ENGLAND IS CHEERED BY U-BOAT FAILURE Government Asserts "Sub" Warfare Has Been Adequately Combated.

London, March 15.—Britain read with keen satisfaction today the official assertion that the first six weeks of intensified German submarine warfare against merchant shipping has proven a failure so far as "bringing England to her knees" is concerned. A wave of general relief has swept the nation, for the last month and a half has been severe on British complacency.

Steady progress in bringing the submarine menace under control was reported in the official figures. In addition to the arming of merchant ships, which is rapidly going forward, new inventions calculated to give merchant ships a "fighting chance" against the U-boats are being experimented with.

One Man Is Killed in Wilmington Blast Wilmington, Del., March 15.—A terrific explosion in a spring mill of the Dupont Powder works today shook Wilmington and caused tremendous excitement. One man, Albert Binapp, an employee, was killed. Immediately after the blast rumors filled the city that a large number had been killed and all the available ambulances in the city were rushed across the river to the works.

A SUNDAY FEATURE The Washington Herald will print next Sunday, March 18, an article entitled: "A Review of American Foreign Policy During the World War" By A. M. JAMIESON.

DUMA IS VICTOR

The Duma emerged complete victor. It is today, for the first time in its existence, what it was created for—the representative body of the people. Having been ordered by an imperial ukase to adjourn and go home, it turned upon the government, sent every minister to prison, established a provisional government in complete control of the capital, and, as a crowning climax to its long and bitter fight, inflicted an ignominious defeat upon the ruler whose powers made him—as his predecessors—the most absolute autocrat on the face of the globe.

The revolution, as it is known was short-lived and completely successful. It lasted three days—from Thursday, March 8, until Saturday, March 10. It was the culmination of disturbances and riots that had been recurring with increasing violence and in decreasing intervals for many weeks.

Causes of Revolt. The causes of the revolt and of the momentous change it has brought about may be summarized in two vital facts. A starving nation wanted food. A muzzled parliament wanted freedom to give the people food.

And while the Duma fought the final fight with a tyrannical government for liberty, the starving masses whom they represent fought for food in the streets of Petrograd and Moscow.

The chief sensation of it all was that the bulk of Petrograd's 20,000 strike-sided with the rioting masses, sided with them against the army of police only recently reinforced by thousands upon order of the hated Protopopoff. The revolt spells—the death-blow to the autocratic reaction and the draft that have been holding full sway for centuries but were never fully exposed until the war came and found Russia in a state of economic, financial and military anarchy, which converted every great drive on the eve of its triumph into disaster and from which the Duma has been vainly fighting to deliver the empire.

Defeat of Pro-Germans. In entente quarters, the outcome is viewed as a defeat of the pro-German propaganda which, with such ready tools as Stuermer and Protopopoff, worked toward separate Russian peace. The Duma, it is argued, is solidly united in favor of prosecuting the war until it is won.

While it is admitted by close observers here that the new order of things in Russia, in its last, will definitely do away with Germanophile influences, it is pointed out that the revolt, with its governmental changes, is bound to have a disastrous effect upon the army, and that particularly as far as the food supply is concerned, no relief is in sight even with the Duma victorious.

The great Muscovite empire is in a chaos of internal disorder, brought about by years of weakness, incoherence and prejudice on the public funds by the various governments.

The country has inexhaustible resources to feed itself, but is not even now mobilized to exploit those resources. There is no system of provisioning, no scheme for transportation. More than forty ministers have come and gone in two years, each has added blunders or crimes to the orgy of demoralization. There have been five different premiers since the outbreak of the war.

Insufficient provisioning, lack of munitions and disorganization behind the front have hampered the army's work throughout the thirty-one months of war.

ASKS BARGAIN TICKETS; OFF CAR; WRIST BROKEN Boy Badly Hurt by Fall—Conductor Arrested.

When 14-year-old Jerome Wolfe, 1519 Fifteenth street northwest, who is a pupil at Central High School, heard that strikebreakers were selling car tickets at bargain prices he, with several other schoolboys, went to the Eleventh street car-barn at noon yesterday. Jerome boarded a passing car and asked the conductor for questions. According to his story, the conductor kicked him from the car while it was moving.

STRIKE STILL ON; BOTH SIDES FIRM

Plan to Have Subcommittee of Senate Investigate Trouble Fails.

No settlement was in sight last night when the fourth day of the strike of the Washington Railway and Electric Company employees came to a close with normal service nearer resumption, but lines between the company and the strikers still tightly drawn.

Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, said last night that a series of conferences among Senators on the District of Columbia Committee and the Committee on Education and Labor had disclosed that it would be impossible to get a subcommittee of the Senate to investigate the strike and the conditions which have accompanied it.

All the Senators are anxious to get home, and we feel that the Public Utilities Commission, under existing law, has the authority to pursue an investigation," he said to The Herald last night. "I have so reported to the Commission.

President King Lauded. The board of directors of the company held a special meeting yesterday afternoon and congratulated President Clarence P. King on the way he was handling the strike situation and the success he had in maintaining schedules.

President King read reports showing the purpose of the strike and outlining how he had conducted negotiations for the company. He told the directors that the dissonance between the company and the men involved large expenditures, but that they would be returned in a victory for the company that would mean less revenues for operation than if they acceded to the union's demands.

Officials of the Washington Railway and Electric Company claimed they were operating 80 per cent of their cars last night and that the service yesterday was normal during the daylight hours.

Observation on P street, Ninth street and in the lines running out to the suburbs did not support the claims of the company, although the service was better than on any previous day of the strike.

The striking carmen held their regular meeting last night in Typographical Temple and voted unanimously to continue the strike. The men received encouraging offers of assistance and President George A. Wilburth, International

ASKS NEW WAR CREDIT. London, March 15.—A supplementary vote of credit amounting to \$4,000,000 pounds (about \$20,000,000) was asked in the House of Commons this afternoon by A. Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer.

Today's move for a new credit brings the total cost of the war to England to date to \$7,325,000,000 pounds, or approximately \$36,625,000,000. For the year, the total is 2,010,000,000 pounds, or approximately \$10,100,000,000.

"BIG 4" CHIEFS CALL VAST RAILWAY STRIKE; 400,000 MEN AFFECTED

Brotherhood Members to Paralyze Lines in East, South and Middle West Beginning at 6 p. m. Tomorrow.

INTERVENTION IS ONLY HOPE Will Aim First Blow at Freight Schedules, Calling Out the Passenger Service Employees Later to Complete Tie-up.

(By the International News Service.) Kansas City, Mo., March 15.—A split in the ranks of the railroad brotherhoods has developed that will defeat the proposed strike, railroad officials declared here tonight. Representatives of the four brotherhoods of at least six railroads entering Kansas City went to the Chicago conference today, it is said, with resolutions declaring they will not join in the strike. The point at issue is the 98 per cent referendum vote which the employees contend is not to the advantage of the Western unions under present conditions.

New York, March 15.—The threatened general strike of 400,000 members of the four big brotherhoods will begin at 6 o'clock, central time, Saturday night. Conferences between the brotherhood chiefs and the national conference committee of the railways ended in a deadlock tonight.

No further conferences have been called. Unless the brotherhood chiefs themselves cancel the strike order or Federal intervention is brought about within the next thirty-six hours, the strike will be on.

In the final hours of the conferences held this afternoon at the Grand Central Terminal brotherhood chiefs submitted an ultimatum to have the eight-hour law put in force at once. The railroad managers rejected the proposal and offered the counter proposition that the controversy be settled by the Goethals Commission. This was rejected by the brotherhood chiefs.

U. S. INTERVENTION ONLY HOPE. Only Federal intervention now can avert the general tie-up of the railroads of the country. An official appeal from the Wilson administration was received in the conference room today, when the brotherhood and railroad chiefs were engaged in heated debate. It was ignored.

The conference committee of the railroad general managers offered to submit all matters in dispute to the Goethals eight-hour day committee, without regard to the determination of the United States Supreme Court on the Adamson law. The offer was refused.

DRAGNET IS LAID

Government Agents Hunt Teuton Spies in Capital. A drag net clean-up of the National Capital for spy suspects was under way last night, following the alleged sudden disappearance of a suspected agent, who is said to have barely escaped arrest by flight.

A squad of Secret Service men, after completing their case against the suspect, went to his boarding house, 62 Nineteenth street northwest, yesterday to find that he had left within twenty-four hours.

The suspect, according to evidence in the hands of the government agents, had a portable wireless receiving kit which he set up on the roof of his boarding house at night, enabling him to receive messages.

The Nineteenth street boarding house is said to be conducted by Miss G. Hennessy. When a woman who gave her name as Hennessy but who declared she was not the proprietor, was questioned last night at the boarding house she denied that any of the boarders had left within the past week.

The woman suggested that the rumor of the spy and his wireless set might have originated by neighbors hearing the sound by an exercise machine operated by a Mr. Bruce, a government employe and one of the boarders.

As the secret service agents declare, however, that the suspect used the wireless set only for receiving messages, the suggestion of the woman fails to solve the mystery, for no spark is used in the receiving of radio messages—absolute quiet is imperative.

PETERS RESIGNS POST AS M'ADOO'S ASSISTANT

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrew J. Peters yesterday tendered his resignation to President Wilson, who accepted it. Mr. Peters will return to Boston, where he will engage in the practice of the law. He has had the portfolio under Secretary McAdoo, having to do with the customs service and in this position, has directed much of the work of customs officials in handling interned German ships and enforcing American neutrality at the seaports.

Secretary McAdoo yesterday said that Mr. Peters had acquitted himself with "distinction and ability." Mr. Peters had intended resigning some months ago but remained at his post because of the tense state of affairs.

RALPH W. LEE INSURANCE 508 Colorado Building.